

## SEA

Some leviathan,  
Haply flum'ring on the Norway foam,  
The pilot of some small night-founder'd stiff  
Deeming some island, oft as seamen tell,  
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,  
Moors by his side under the lee, while night  
Invests the sea.  
Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on some shores,  
are used for manuring of sea land.  
They put to sea with a fleet of three hundred sail. *Arbutnot.*  
Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,  
Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore. *Dryden's Albion.*  
But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves  
The raging tempest, and the rising waves,  
Prop'd on himself he stands: his solid side  
Wash off the sea weeds, and the founding tides. *Dryden.*  
The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a  
great loss to the world.  
So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,  
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain,  
While Argo saw her kindred trees  
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*  
2. A collection of water; a lake.  
Jesus walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two brethren. *Mat. iv. 18.*  
3. Proverbially for any large quantity.  
That sea of blood which hath in Ireland been barbarously  
shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the  
malicious author and instigator of its effusion. *King Charles.*  
4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.  
To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,  
And in a troubled sea of passion tost. *Milton.*  
5. Half seas over. Half drunk.  
The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I  
gave 'em the slip: our friend the alderman was half seas over  
before the bonfire was out. *Spectator.*  
SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the follow-  
ing examples.  
SEABEAT. [*sea and beat.*] Dashed by the waves of the sea.  
The sovereign of the seas he blames in vain,  
That once *seabeat* will to sea again. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
Darkness cover'd o'er  
The face of things: along the *seabeat* shore  
Satiate we slept. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
SEABOAT. n. f. [*sea and boat.*] Vessel capable to bear the  
sea.  
Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad *seabeats*,  
and themselves but indifferent seamen. *Arbutnot.*  
SEABORN. adj. [*sea and born.*] Born of the sea; produced  
by the sea.  
Like Neptune and his *seaborn* niece, shall be  
The shining glories of the land and sea. *Waller.*  
All these in order march, and marching sing  
The warlike actions of their *seaborn* king. *Dryden.*  
SEABOY. n. f. [*sea and boy.*] Boy employed on shipboard.  
Can't thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose  
To the wet *seaby* in an hour so rude,  
And in the calmest and the stillest night  
Deny it to a king? *Shakespeare.*  
SEABREACH. n. f. [*sea and breach.*] Irruption of the sea by  
breaking the banks.  
To an impetuous woman, tempests and *seabreaches* are  
nothing. *L'Estrange.*  
SEABREEZE. n. f. [*sea and breeze.*] Wind blowing from the  
sea.  
Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to  
shelter the grags from the *seabreeze*. *Mortimer.*  
SEABUILT. adj. [*sea and built.*] Built for the sea.  
Borne each by other in a distant line,  
The *seabuilt* forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden.*  
SEACABBAGE. n. f. [*seacabbe*, Latin.] Seacolewort. A plant.  
It hath fleshy leaves like those of the cabbage. *Miller.*  
SEAHOLLY. n. f. [*eryngium*, Latin.] A plant.  
The species are, *seabolly*, or *eryngo*. Common *eryngo*,  
&c. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London  
for medicinal use, being the true *eryngo*.  
SEACALF. n. f. [*sea and calf.*] The seal.  
The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes  
like a calf: his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like  
an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and multalies like those of  
a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with  
fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder  
feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an  
amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpoise,  
and other viviparous fishes. *Grew's Museum.*  
SEACAP. n. f. [*sea and cap.*] Cap made to be worn on ship-  
board.  
I know your favour well,  
Though now you have no *seacap* on your head. *Shakep.*  
SEACHART. n. f. [*sea and chart.*] Map on which only the  
coasts are delineated.

## SEA

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned  
by a map or *seachart*, than reading the description. *Watts.*  
SEACOA'L. n. f. [*sea and coal.*] Coal, so called not because  
found in the sea, but because brought to London by sea; pit-  
coal.  
We'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a *seacoal*  
fire. *Shakespeare.*  
*Seacoal* lasts longer than charcoal.  
This pulmonique indispotion of the air is very much  
heightened, where a great quantity of *seacoal* is burnt. *Harv.*  
SEACOA'ST. n. f. [*sea and coast.*] Shore; edge of the sea.  
The venturous mariner that way,  
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,  
Which all along the fouthern *seacoast* lay;  
For safety's sake that fame his seamark made,  
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*  
Upon the *seacoast* are many parcels of land, that would pay  
well for the taking in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
SEACOMPASS. n. f. [*sea and compass.*] The card and needle  
of mariners.  
The needle in the *seacompass* still moving but to the north-  
point only, with moveor immotus, notified the respective con-  
stancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden's Remains.*  
SEACOW. n. f. [*sea and cow.*] The manatee.  
The *seacow* is a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.  
It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circum-  
ference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more  
cylindrick: its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but  
only two little apertures in the place of them; yet its sense of  
hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long  
tufts standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on  
the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards first called it ma-  
natee. The female has two round breasts placed between the  
pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly,  
but hairy. This creature lives principally about the mouths  
of the large rivers in Africa, the East Indies, and America,  
and feeds upon vegetables. Its flesh is white like veal, and  
very well tasted. The lapis manati, which is of a fine clean  
white colour, and bony texture, is properly the os petrosum  
of this animal. This stone has been supposed to be a power-  
ful amulet, but is now neglected. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
SEADOG. n. f. [*sea and dog.*] Perhaps the shark.  
Pierce *seadogs* devour the mang'd friends. *Roscommon.*  
When, stung with hunger, she embroils the flood,  
The *seadog* and the dolphin are her food. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
SEAFARER. n. f. [*sea and fare.*] A traveller by sea; a mariner.  
They flitly refused to vail their bonnets by the fummions of  
those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the  
better enabled *seafarers*. *Carw.*  
A wand'ring merchant, he frequents the main,  
Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain;  
Studious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd;  
But dreads th' athletic labours of the field. *Pope.*  
SEAFARING. adj. [*sea and fare.*] Travelling by sea.  
My wife fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,  
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms. *Shakespeare.*  
It was death to divert the ships of *seafaring* people, against  
their will, to other uses than they were appointed. *Arbutnot.*  
SEAFENNEL. The same with *SAMPHIRE*, which see.  
SEAFIGHT. n. f. [*sea and fight.*] Battle of ships; battle on  
the sea.  
*Seafights* have been often fatal to the war; but this is when  
princes set up their rest upon the battles. *Bacon.*  
They were full of drink at the time of their *seafights*.  
*Wisdeman's Surgery.*  
If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than  
it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep  
than in the middle of a *seafight*. *Locke.*  
This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof  
they lost ninety-three in a *seafight*. *Arbutnot on Cairn.*  
SEAFOWL. n. f. [*sea and fowl.*] Birds that live at sea.  
The bills of curlews, and many other *seafowls*, are very  
long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. *Darham.*  
A *seafowl* properly represents the passage of a deity over the  
seas. *Broom's Notes to the Odyssey.*  
A length of ocean and unbounded sky,  
Which scarce the *seafowl* in a year o'er fly. *Pope.*  
SEAGIRT. adj. [*sea and girt.*] Girded or incircled by the  
sea.  
Neptune, besides the sway  
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,  
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,  
Imperial rule of all the *seagirt* isles.  
Telemachus, the blooming heir  
Of *seagirt* Ithaca, demands my care:  
'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years  
In sage debates. *Pope.*  
SEAGULL. n. f. [*sea and gull.*] A water fowl.  
*Seagulls*, when they flock together from the sea towards the  
shores, forebode rain and wind. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
Bittern.

## SEA

Bitterns, herons, and *seagulls*, are great enemies to fish.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
SEAGREEN. adj. [*sea and green.*] Resembling the colour of  
the distant sea; cerulean.  
White, red, yellow, blue, with their several mixtures, as  
green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in only by the  
eyes. *Locke.*  
Upon his urn reclin'd,  
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,  
The god appear'd. *Pope.*  
SEAGREEN. n. f. Saxifrage. A plant. *Ansforth.*  
SEAGULL. n. f. A sea bird. *Ansforth.*  
SEAHEDGEHOG. n. f. [*seas, hedge, and hog.*] A kind of sea  
shell-fish.  
The *seahedgehog* is inclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a  
loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer  
skin full of prickles, as the land urchin. *Carw.*  
SEAHOG. n. f. [*sea and hog.*] The porpus.  
SEAHOLM. n. f. [*sea and holm.*]  
1. A small uninhabited island.  
2. Seaholly. A kind of sea weed.  
Cornwall bringeth forth greater store of *seaholm* and sam-  
phire than any other county. *Carw.*  
SEAHORSE. n. f. [*sea and horse.*]  
1. The *seahorse* is a fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried,  
and of the needlefish kind. It is about four or five inches in  
length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest  
part. Its colour, as we see it dried, is a deep reddish brown;  
and its tail is turned round under the belly. It is found about  
the Mediterranean, and has been celebrated for medicinal vir-  
tues; but is at present wholly neglected. *Hill's Materia Med.*  
2. The morie.  
Part of a large tooth, round and tapering: a tuft of the  
morie, or waltrons, called by some the *seahorse*. *Woodward.*  
3. The medical and poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By  
the *seahorse* *Dryden* means probably the hippopotamus.  
By 'em  
*Seahorses*, flound'ring in the slimy mud,  
Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the ooze about 'em. *Dry.*  
SEAMAD. n. f. [*sea and maid.*] Mermaid.  
Certain fairs shot from their spheres,  
To hear the *seamads* music. *Shakespeare.*  
SEAMAN. n. f. [*sea and man.*]  
1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.  
She, looking out,  
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout. *Denham.*  
*Seamen*, through dismal storms, are wont  
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellespont. *Evelyn.*  
The whole poem was first written, and now sent you from  
a place where I have not so much as the converse of any *sea-*  
*man*. *Dryden.*  
*Aeneas* order'd  
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,  
A soldier's fauchion, and a *seaman's* oar;  
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*  
By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of  
common *seamen*, you make it evident you will refuse no op-  
portunity of rendering yourself useful. *Dryden.*  
Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength  
by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet and the most *sea-*  
*men* of any state in Europe. *Adams.*  
2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.  
Seals live at land and at sea, and porpuses have the warm  
blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids, or *sea-*  
*men*. *Locke.*  
SEAMARK. n. f. [*sea and mark.*] Point or conspicuous place  
distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of  
their course.  
Those white rocks,  
Which all along the fouthern *seacoast* lay,  
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and rash decay,  
For safety's sake his *seamark* made,  
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*  
Though you do see me weapon'd,  
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,  
The very *seamark* of my utmost fail. *Shakep. Othello.*  
They were executed at divers places upon the *seacoast*, for  
seamarks or lighthouses, to teach Perkins's people to avoid the  
coast. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon  
them, and set as *seamarks* for those who observe them to  
avoid. *Dryden.*  
The fault of others sway,  
He set as *seamarks* for himself to shun. *Dryden.*  
SEAMEW. n. f. [*sea and mew.*] A fowl that frequents the  
sea.  
An island salt and bare,  
The haunt of seals, and orcks, and *seamews* clang. *Milton.*  
The chough, the *seamew*, the loquacious crow,  
Scream aloft. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
SEAMONSTER. n. f. [*sea and monster.*] Strange animal of the  
sea.

## SEA

*Seamen* give suck to their young. *La. iv. 3.*  
Where luxury once reign'd, *seamen* whelp. *Milton.*  
SE'ANYMPH. n. f. [*sea and nymph.*] Goddesses of the sea.  
Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation  
of *Aeneas's* ship into *seamyns*. *Broom.*  
SE'ANION. n. f. An herb. *Ansforth.*  
SE'AOOSE. n. f. [*sea and oose.*] The mud in the sea or shore.  
All *seagoes*, or oozy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of  
great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*  
SE'APIECE. n. f. [*sea and piece.*] A picture representing any  
thing at sea.  
Great painters often employ their pencils upon *seapièces*.  
*Adams's Speculator.*  
SE'APPOOL. n. f. [*sea and pool.*] A lake of salt water.  
I have often heard it wish'd, that all that land were a *sea-*  
*pool*. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
SE'APORT. n. f. [*sea and port.*] A harbour.  
SE'ARISQUE. n. f. [*sea and risque.*] Hazard at sea.  
He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he  
charged himself with all the *searisque* of such vessels as car-  
ried corn to Rome in the Winter. *Arbutnot.*  
SE'AROCKET. n. f. A plant. *Miller.*  
SE'AROOM. n. f. [*sea and room.*] Open sea; spacious main.  
There is *searoom* enough for both nations, without offend-  
ing one another, and it would exceedingly support the navy.  
*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,  
Which wanteth *searoom* with her foes to play. *Waller.*  
SEAROVER. n. f. [*sea and rove.*] A pirate.  
SE'ASHARK. n. f. [*sea and shark.*] A ravenous fish.  
Witches mummy, maw and gulf  
Of the ravening salt *seashark*. *Shakespeare.*  
SE'ASHELL. n. f. [*sea and shell.*] Shells found on the shore.  
*Seashells* are great improvers of four or cold land. *Mortimer.*  
SE'ASHORE. n. f. [*sea and shore.*] The coast of the sea.  
That *seashore* where no more world is found,  
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryden.*  
Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that  
reached three hundred leagues along the *seashore*. *Burnet.*  
To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without  
knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the  
positive idea of the number of the sands on the *seashore*. *Locke.*  
SE'ASICK. adj. [*sea and sick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the  
sea.  
She began to be much *seasick*, extremity of weather con-  
tinuing. *Shakespeare.*  
Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was,  
as they said, *seasick*, and troubled with an ague. *Knellet.*  
In love's voyage nothing can offend;  
Women are never *seasick*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
Weary and *seasick*, when in thee confin'd;  
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind. *Swift.*  
SE'ASIDE. n. f. [*sea and side.*] The edge of the sea.  
Their camels were without number, as the sand by the *sea-*  
*side*. *Jud. vii. 12.*  
There disembarking on the green *seaside*,  
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*  
SE'ASERPENT. n. f. [*sea and serpent.*] Serpent generated in  
the water.  
SEASERVICE. n. f. [*sea and service.*] Naval war.  
You were press'd for the *seaservice*, and got off with much  
ado. *Swift's Direct. to Servants.*  
SEASURGEON. n. f. [*sea and surgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed  
on shipboard.  
My design was to help the *seasurgeon*. *Wisdeman's Surgery.*  
SEASURROUNDED. adj. [*sea and surrounded.*] Encircled by the  
sea.  
To *seasurrounded* realms the gods assign  
Small tract of fertile lawn, the least to mine. *Pope.*  
SEATERM. n. f. [*sea and term.*] Word of art used by the  
seamen.  
I agree with you in your censure of the *seaterms* in *Dryden's*  
Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the ma-  
jesty of epick poetry. *Pope.*  
SEAWATER. n. f. [*sea and water.*] The salt water of the  
sea.  
By digging of pits in the *seashore*, he did frustrate the la-  
borious works of the enemies, which had turned the *sea-*  
*water* upon the wells of Alexandria. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
I took off the dressings, and bathed the member with *sea-*  
*water*. *Wisdeman.*  
*Seawater* has many gross, rough, and earthy particles in it,  
as appears from its saltness; whereas fresh water is more pure  
and unmixt. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
SEAL. n. f. [*seol*, yele, Saxon; *seel*, Danish.] The seacalf.  
See SEACALF.  
The *seal* or foyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig,  
ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp: he delighteth in muck,  
or any loud noise, and thereby is trained to show himself above  
water: they also come on land. *Carw.*